Your Personal Philosophy

graphic organizer

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| **Introduction** | |
| When? Name the centuries (as hundreds or \_\_th century) |  |
| Who? Name the philosophers (first and last names) |  |
| Where? Name the countries. |  |
| What? What themes or questions? The same ones keep appearing In your packets. |  |
| **Thesis** | In my personal philosophy, I agree with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s view of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s ideas about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

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| **Body paragraph #1: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | |
| **M**ain idea/ topic sentence |  |
| **E**vidence: use a quotation from the philosopher. |  |
| **A**nalysis: explain the argument. Explain the evidence. Connect the evidence to the argument. |  |
| **L**ink: Summarize the connections and lead into the next paragraph. |  |

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| **Body paragraph #2: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | |
| **M**ain idea/ topic sentence |  |
| **E**vidence: use a quotation from the philosopher. |  |
| **Body paragraph #2 cont’d** | |
| **A**nalysis: explain the argument. Explain the evidence. Connect the evidence to the argument. |  |
| **L**ink: Summarize the connections and lead into the next paragraph. |  |

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| **Body paragraph #3: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | |
| **M**ain idea/ topic sentence |  |
| **E**vidence: use a quotation from the philosopher. |  |
| **A**nalysis: explain the argument. Explain the evidence. Connect the evidence to the argument. |  |
| **L**ink: Summarize the connections and lead into the next paragraph. |  |

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| **Conclusion** | |
| Restate the thesis |  |
| Connection to current life or future |  |

Your Personal Philosophy model paragraph

To state the obvious, you *cannot* use any of Ms. Collins’ writing below. Below is a sample body paragraph. Ms. Collins used easybib.com and MLA format for her citations.

I believe that society does not practice the ideals of utilitarianism as established by Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill. Bentham and Mill defined Utilitarianism as “the greatest amount of good for the greatest number.” In other words, society should strive to make as many people as happy as possible; rather than, only considering the happiness of a few people. The distribution of wealth throughout the world illustrates this point. According to Forbes.com, 1% of world’s population controls 50% of the world’s wealth; furthermore, the wealth of the richest 1% of people in the world is 65 times the total wealth of the bottom half of the world’s population. Also, in Spain, Brazil, India, South Africa, the U.K. and the U.S., polls show that a majority of people believe that tax laws are skewed in favor of the rich. It is apparent that the world’s wealthiest people are extremely wealthy and its poorest are very poor and that many people believe laws are in place to maintain the *status quo*. If most of the world’s wealth is held by so few; and yet, 2.6 million children die of hunger (bread.org), the society cannot be making the largest amount of people the most happy. Instead, society is practicing the opposite philosophy: making a very few happy at the expense of others.

Sources:

"About Global Hunger." *Bread*. Bread.org, n.d. Web. 30 Sept. 2014.

Shin, Laura. "The 85 Richest People In The World Have As Much Wealth As The 3.5 Billion

Poorest."  *Forbes*. Forbes Magazine, n.d. Web. 27 Sept. 2014.